

Survey No. B-4614

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)  
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)  
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)  
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.  
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.  
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.  
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.  
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.  
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900  
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600  
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750  
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815  
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930  
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present  
☐ Unknown Period ( ☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence  
☐ Settlement  
☐ Political  
☐ Demographic  
☐ Religion  
☐ Technology  
☐ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture  
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning  
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)  
☐ Government/Law  
☐ Military  
☐ Religion  
☒ Social/Educational/Cultural  
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Educational, elementary school

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Thomas Jefferson School #232 Survey Number: B- 4614

Project: Rehabilitation and Addition Agency: PSCP

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no     yes Name                      Date                     

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended    

Criteria: X A     B X C     D Considerations:     A     B     C     D     E     F     G     None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)  
Located at 605 Dryden Drive, Thomas Jefferson Elementary School #232 is significant for its association with the era of education reform in Baltimore and its detailed architectural style. Built in 1925, the school is representative of the City's large scale building program of the 1920s to provide more modern and educationally efficient school facilities in Baltimore. The building program reflected the recommendations of a well-known consultant, George D. Strayer, who evaluated the entire Baltimore school system in 1921 and outlined specific reforms to existing and future school buildings. Many of the schools constructed during this era of reform were designed by local architects who employed fashionable examples of Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival and Collegiate Gothic. Thomas Jefferson School incorporates the physical and program changes recommended by the Strayer Commission in a stylish building of Renaissance and Colonial Revival influence.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: compliance file, historic context for

Baltimore City Schools (ORSR)

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, Marcia Miller

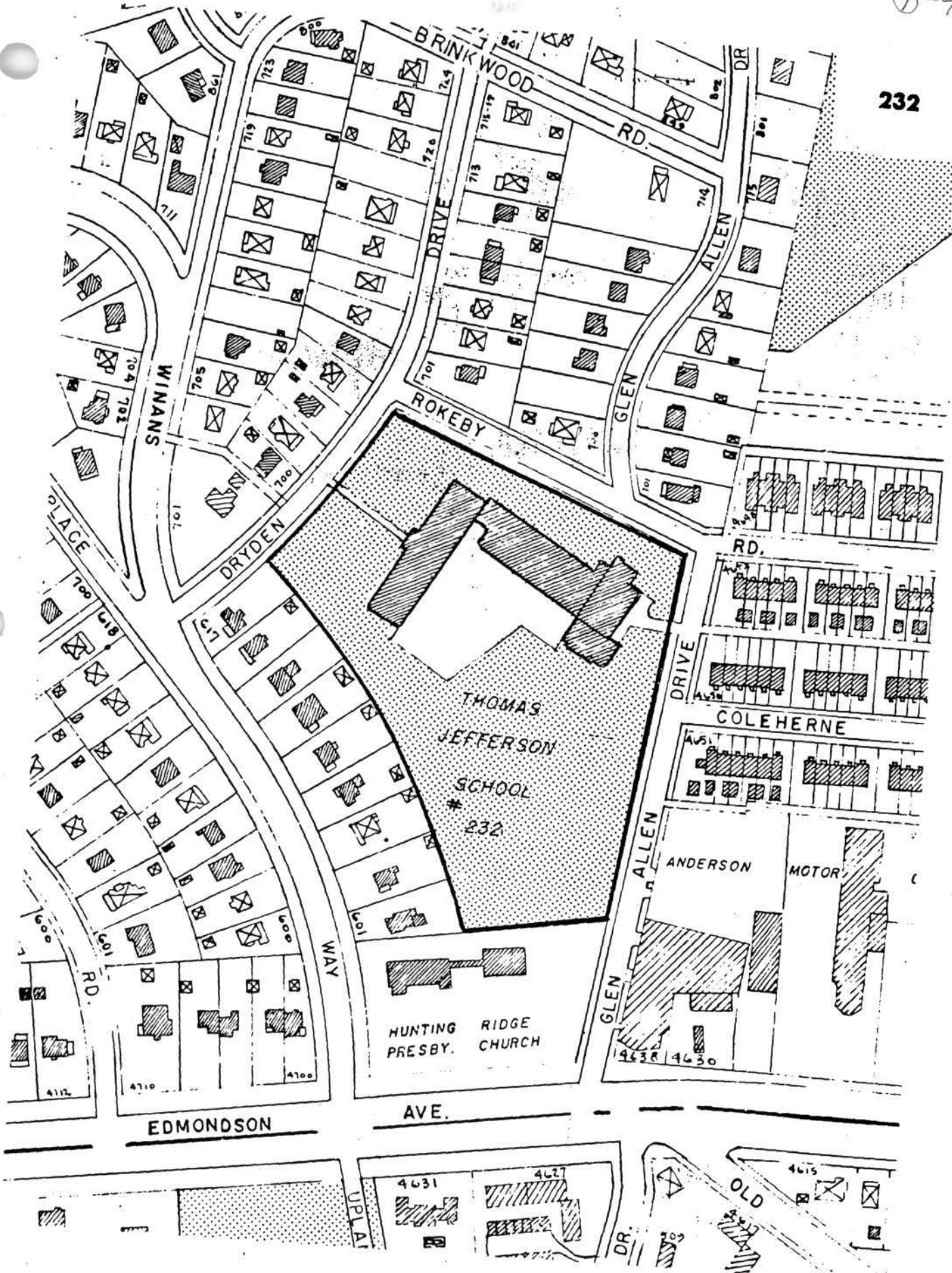
L. Bowlin January 14, 1994  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes     no     not applicable

R. Anderson 11-14-94  
Reviewer, NR program Date

B-4614

232



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Inventory of Historic Properties Form

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Rognel Heights-Ten Hills School (No. 232)

and/or common Thomas Jefferson Elementary School (No. 232) (preferred name)

### 2. Location

street & number 605 Dryden Drive not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county

### 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u>district</u>	<u>X</u> public	<u>occupied</u>	<u>agriculture</u>	<u>museum</u>
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>private</u>	<u>unoccupied</u>	<u>commercial</u>	<u>park</u>
<u>structure</u>	<u>both</u>	<u>X</u> work in progress	<u>X</u> educational	<u>private residence</u>
<u>site</u>	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>entertainment</u>	<u>religious</u>
<u>object</u>	<u>in process</u>	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>government</u>	<u>scientific</u>
	<u>being considered</u>	<u>yes: unrestricted</u>	<u>industrial</u>	<u>transportation</u>
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u>no</u>	<u>military</u>	<u>other:</u>

### 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name City of Baltimore, c/o Mayor and City Council

street & number City Hall telephone no. 410-396-3100

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21202

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clarence Mitchell Courthouse liber

street & number 100 North Calvert Street, Room 610 folio

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local \_\_\_\_\_

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state

## 7. Description

Survey No. B-4614

### Condition

☐ excellent    ☐ deteriorated  
☒ good        ☐ ruins  
☐ fair          ☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

**Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.**

Contributing resources - 1

Noncontributing resources - 0

### *Summary*

The Thomas Jefferson School was erected in two parts. Its original Renaissance Revival-style front block, designed by William Gordon Beecher, was built in 1925. A long, one-story, brick structure, it features segmental-arched window bays, cast-stone columns and pilasters, and a fringe of brick corbeling and blind arcades. Its exterior and functional interior remain remarkably intact. The 1954 addition, designed by David Harrison, is a workmanlike International-style structure. One-story tall and T-shaped, it is formed of brick-veneered cinder block accented at long expanses of windows and elsewhere by strips of limestone.

**see continuation sheets 7.1 through 7.4 for additional description**

## 8. Significance

Survey No. B-4614

### Period Areas of Significance - Check and justify below

<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other(specify)

Specific dates	1925 1954	Builder/Architect	William Gordon Beecher, Architect David Harrison, Architect
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Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### *Summary and Evaluation*

The first section of the Jefferson School, erected in 1925, was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by William Gordon Beecher. It was erected as part of Baltimore's intensive school building program of the 1920s. The second section, built in 1954, was the work of architect David Harrison. The school is intact and retains its integrity. It is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, as a representative of the city's progressive and ambitious building program of the 1920s, and under Criterion C, for its Renaissance Revival-style finish and functional design. It is not believed to be eligible under Criterion B, for Beecher is not believed to have been a significant Baltimore architect, in spite of his impressive design for the school. The Jefferson School has been declared eligible for National Register listing by the Maryland Historical Trust.

see continuation sheets 8.1 through 8.4 for additional history

### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, NR Program: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Survey No. B-4614

**Return to:** Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 7/Description

Page 7.1

### *Setting*

Largely framed by early twentieth-century single-family residences and, to the south, Hunting Ridge Presbyterian Church, the Jefferson School stands within an irregular, five-sided, 6.9-acre lot. The principal facade of its original 1925 block faces Dryden Drive, the front of its 1954 addition is turned toward Rokeby Road, and Glen Allen Drive passes by the rear of the addition's auditorium/gymnasium. Tall cedars at the front largely hide the central entry. A playground embraced by the two blocks at the rear was macadamized until recently stripped down to earth as part of the reconstruction of the school. Beyond the playground, grassy lawns extend to the edges of the lot.

### *Appearance*

The original 1925 block of the Jefferson School is a long, one-story, Renaissance Revival-style structure. Its load-bearing, stretcher-bond brick walls, pierced by generous expanses of windows that maximize natural classroom light, are accented by brick corbeling and simply articulated cast-stone adornment. At the center of the block's northwest-facing symmetrical front facade is a projecting pavilion. Extending forward from the pavilion is a portico of two plainly articulated cast-stone columns that support a heavy semicircular-arched hood. A cast-stone relief shaded by the hood features an open book flanked by lamps of knowledge. Beneath the relief is a later-added panel bearing the legend "The Thomas Jefferson School." The original cast-stone panel held the structure's first name, "Ten Hills-Rognel Heights School." To either side of the modern double entry doors, beyond the shadow of the portico, are windows set in blind brick arches. The pavilion's gable-front parapet roof is fringed by a blind brick arcade and herringbone-pattern brick corbeling. This decorative treatment is carried around the body of the building as well.

Small, single, sash windows flank the pavilion. Beyond them, stretching across the front facade, are 24 windows in groups of six. Each six-window group, two to a side, serves a classroom. The nine-over-nine sash windows are set in segmental arches and divided by plainly finished cast-stone pilasters. Individual windows that once stood at either end of the front facade have been covered.

The northeast and southwest side elevations of the block contain entries framed by cast-stone post-and-lintel surrounds. Triple window groupings, articulated and adorned like those at the front facade, flank the entries. To the left of either entry upon entering the building, the windows are bricked in, providing privacy for bathrooms. The entry doors are modern.



## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 7/Description

Page 7.2

The southeast rear elevation of the block is a virtual wall of windows arranged, originally, in six groups of six, with a door leading out of the original kindergarten suite and single windows at either end. Like the front and side elevations, the rear is finished with corbels, arcades, and cast-stone pilasters. All of its windows are in place, but for the three at its eastern end, which were displaced by the 1954 addition.

The 1925 block's hipped roof is now clad in asphalt shingle rather than Spanish tile, which was in place at least into the 1980s. A tall, off-center, corbeled chimney stack and, most notably, a central cupola survive intact atop the roof, however. The octagonal copper-clad cupola, green with weathering, stands on a brick base and supports a delicate copper-clad lantern. Even the grillwork between the cupola's ring of slender columns is copper-covered.

The organization and finish of the interior of the main block is straightforward. A corridor, entered from the outside through the principal and side entries, runs end to end, providing access to flanking classrooms. Thick diamonds of concrete floor the ten-foot-wide corridor. The vestibules at the entries are covered with terrazzo and wood floors serve the classrooms. The walls are plaster, hiding steel H-beams on concrete footings that support the interior of the block and the joists and ceiling above. Atop the H-beams are wooden beams that support the wood framed roof.

To the left of the principal entry upon entering the building is a suite of rooms that held the teachers' room, a bathroom, a kitchenette and, adjoining, a book storage closet. To the right is the principal's suite, which includes the principal's office, a bathroom, a storeroom, and a vault. The rooms at either side of the northeast end of the corridor hold a boys' bathroom and what was originally the health room. At the corridor's west corner is a girls' bathroom.

Eight almost identical classrooms fill most of the building. Each has a built-in wooden bookcase adjacent to the entry, two blackboards, a wall of windows, a coat room entered by two openings and, between the coat room entries, a display board. The walls are plaster, finished at the baseboard, openings, and blackboards and display boards with wood trim. Each classroom is approximately 34 feet wide and 23 feet deep, with the coat rooms absorbing four-and-a-half feet of the width. The rooms are largely intact, their principal alterations consisting of later light fixtures and dropped acoustic-tiled ceilings, modern doors, and covered transoms.

The south end of the building was originally occupied by a long kindergarten suite that could be separated into three rooms by two "Wilson" folding partition walls. (The folding walls were subsequently replaced by permanent partitions.) At the northeastern end of the suite is a gas-fired brick hearth. A door to the playground opens from the suite's center. At the southwestern end

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 7/Description

Page 7.3

are rooms designed to hold coats, toilets, and toys. Outside of these subsidiary rooms the suite even originally had its own drinking fountains.

In 1954 a substantial addition was added to the east rear corner of the school, approximately doubling its capacity. A severely finished T-shaped structure, utilizing a workmanlike version of the International style, it is formed of brick-veneered cinder block capped by a flat roof. It is a low one-story structure, but for the taller combination auditorium/gymnasium at its rear, which rises high enough to facilitate its dual use. The casement windows in the leg of the addition extending from the original building are set in long horizontal groups of eight framed by plain limestone surrounds. This gives them a superficial resemblance to those of the front block, but this appears to have been a result of their use--they too serve classrooms and other student rooms that demand light--rather than an attempt to add sensitively to the original school. Similar window groupings light the one-story cafeteria and kitchen at the south corner of the addition. Narrow vertical windows serve the auditorium/gymnasium that rises at the southeast end of the addition. Narrow horizontal windows light the gymnasium store room and the lobby at the addition's northeast end. The lobby is entered by the addition's principal exterior entry, a tall wide opening framed by a post-and-lintel limestone surround. Indeed, limestone, rather than cast stone, accents the entire addition, even the coping that edges the auditorium/gymnasium.

The addition contains two corridors running through the center of its T. Metal lockers line the corridor that connects with the main block. Down the corridor's right-hand side, upon entering from the original building, is the original art room followed by four classrooms. Down the left-hand side of the corridor is a health suite that originally held a doctor's office, a long library with work and conference rooms, and three classrooms. The seven classrooms are nearly identical. Approximately 35 feet wide and 25 feet deep, they are largely intact, retaining their original built-in cabinets.

At the southeast end of the corridor is a second perpendicular corridor with two store rooms and girls' and boys' bathrooms to one side and, to the other, an auditorium/gymnasium and a cafeteria backed by a kitchen. The auditorium/gymnasium contains a stage at one end and a central folding partition that can divide it into two. A doorway at the southwest end of the rear corridor provides access to and from the playground. The doorway at the northeast end of the corridor, the addition's principal entry, opens into a lobby flanked by a gymnasium storage room. The wing is functionally finished throughout, with tiled cinder blocks serving as wainscoting, exposed cinder blocks above them and, at the ceilings, acoustical tiles.

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 7/Description

Page 7.4

### *Future Alterations and Additions*

On April 8, 1997, children arrived at Jefferson School not to attend classes, but to await buses that would take them to their temporary new school, Green Springs, during Jefferson's reconstruction. Changes planned for Jefferson, already underway even before the school was closed, call for an approximately 65-by-90-foot addition to be extended from the rear of the original 1925 block, giving the building a U-shaped or almost enclosed courtyard footprint. The new building is to reflect the original in material, color, and window placement. The 1954 addition is to be upgraded, while the 1925 addition, while retaining its exterior finish, is to be gutted and reconstituted with a fully modern interior (Hester 1997).

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 8/Significance

Page 8.1

### *Baltimore Public School Building Programs, 1920-1941*

Rognel Heights-Ten Hills School or, as it is now known, Thomas Jefferson or simply Jefferson Elementary School (Public School No. 232), was built in 1925 during Baltimore's great school reevaluation and building program of the 1920s. As part of a national effort in early twentieth-century America to analyze and improve educational methods and school facilities, Baltimore hired Columbia University educational consultant George Drayton Strayer to evaluate its educational system. Strayer, who had conducted similar work for large municipalities, comprehensively surveyed the system, evaluating and rating its organization, administration, curriculum, and physical plant (Kurtze and Miller 1990:66-67). (Note: For a detailed history of Baltimore's school building programs of the 1920s and 1930s, see Kurtze and Miller 1990:66-93).

Strayer's survey commission, which reported its results in 1921, found numerous shortcomings in the system's school buildings. Its recommendations included a call for the development of a comprehensive long-range building program. It further made detailed suggestions about how the new schools should be organized and what they should look like, noting the types of facilities and programs they should provide, the amount of square feet per pupil they should contain, the dimensions of their classrooms, and even the heights of blackboards for each grade (Kurtze and Miller 1990:67-75).

With a \$7,000,000 loan for school improvements in hand, approved by Baltimore's voters in 1920, the system set about implementing Strayer's recommendations. It embarked on the city's first comprehensive plan for school construction, known as Building Program No. 1, erecting at least nine new schools between 1923 and 1927 (Kurtze and Miller 1990:76-82). In 1922 the voters ratified a second loan, for \$15,000,000, and a second building program was begun. Carried out concurrently with the first program, it led to the construction between 1925 and 1927 of 17 new or expanded facilities. Among the school's built during this second building program was the Jefferson Elementary School.<sup>1</sup> The building programs transformed Baltimore's schools, providing modern classrooms and facilities for more than 33,000 students and improving facilities for many other students through a concerted program to upgrade existing schools. The *Baltimore Municipal Journal*, a city publication, called the period a "golden age" of education in the city (Kurtze and Miller 1990:84-85).

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<sup>1</sup> The school retained its original name only a short time. The 1928 Sanborn Company insurance maps for Baltimore label it "Ten Hills Rognel Heights School, Public School No. 232." The 1932 revisions of those maps, however, call it "Thomas Jefferson Public School No. 232."

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 8/Significance

Page 8.2

The first two school programs, in part because they were so rapid and extensive, employed more than 20 local architectural firms. Selected by an architectural commission and members of the city government and school board, most of these individuals and firms were given only a single commission. The architects employed numerous popular period styles in their designs, including the Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, and Collegiate Gothic (Kurtze and Miller 1990:77, 85-86).

A third building program, funded by a \$10,000,000 loan approved by voters in 1927, was directed towards 27 projects. It provided for upgrading and adding onto existing schools, as well as constructing new schools, some as part of planned multi-phased projects. The program was bolstered in 1930 by another loan, totaling \$1,500,000, for schools that met the needs of special students. Building activity during the 1930s was constrained because of economic hard times, however, and in spite of a sharp rise in school enrollment early in the decade, it did not approach that of the preceding decade (Kurtze and Miller 1990:86-93).

### *Neighborhood*

The building programs brought schools to the city's new suburban neighborhoods, including those that had sprung up around the site of the Jefferson School. The school is located within the Rognel Heights area of Baltimore, at the city's western edge. Just to its south, below Edmundson Avenue, is the Ten Hills neighborhood. These two communities gave the school its original name and provided its first students. Rognel Heights, now subsumed within the Hunting Ridge neighborhood to its west, and Ten Hills were the sites of large estates in the nineteenth century. Early in the twentieth century suburban development began to extend out to them from central Baltimore and they were brought into city limits as part of the Annex of 1918. The neighborhoods developed as automobile suburbs, served by the spine of Edmundson Avenue (Ryan 1993:174-177). They are filled with single-family frame and brick dwellings set on neat lots with garages. The styles and forms of these dwellings--Craftsman bungalows and foursquares, Colonial Revival gable-end residences, Tudor Revival cottages--reflect their early twentieth-century dates of construction. The 1925 erection of the school provides a further marker of the rapid growth of the area early in the century.

The surrounding community, or at least its developers, was proud of the new school. A late 1920s (Anonymous) promotional pamphlet for Hunting Ridge pictures the school and states at the caption that it is "one of the finest of the new Public Schools." The text beneath reads in part:

Many admirable schools for boys and girls of every age are close to Hunting Ridge. Within the reservation itself a handsome public grade school has lately



## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 8/Significance

Page 8.3

been built. The surrounding woods and fields provide an almost limitless playground where youngsters can run and romp to their little hearts content.

The Jefferson School's present student body comes from Hunting Ridge, West Hills to its west, Ten Hills, and Uplands to its east. Uplands, which provides the largest number of students, includes numerous federally subsidized apartment buildings south of Edmundson Avenue that were erected in the early 1950s (Qodesh 1993).

### *Architects, Engineers, and William Gordon Beecher*

The Jefferson School was built in two sections, the first in 1925, the second in 1954. The plans for the school's original 1925 block list the following principals involved in its design: architect - William Gordon Beecher of Baltimore; structural engineers - Kubitz and Koenig; supervising engineer - Henry G. Perring; and educational advisor - George D. Strayer. Strayer, discussed above, was involved directly or indirectly in the design of innumerable schools nationwide in the 1920s. Beecher, discussed below, was an architect of minor note in the Baltimore area during the first half of the twentieth century.

The plans for the 1954 addition to the school list David Harrison as the architect. The mechanical and electrical engineers were McNeill and Baldwin, the structural engineer was Van R.P. Saxe, and the building construction engineer was R.E.L. Williams. No educational designer is identified. The 1954 addition largely left Beecher's 1925 building intact.

Little is known of William Gordon Beecher. A Baltimore native, he began his career, while in his late teens, in the office of the prominent local architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting. He was associated with the firm in 1900, during the design and construction of the Baltimore Courthouse. While with Wyatt and Nolting he became acquainted with architect Clyde N. Friz, who in 1900 had moved to Baltimore from St. Louis and taken a position with the firm (*Baltimore Evening Sun* 1933; *Baltimore Sun* 1933 and 1963).

In 1904 Beecher and Friz became partners in the firm of Beecher, Friz and Gregg. Their one identified design, still standing in Baltimore though much altered, was The Garage, a Prairie-style automobile showroom (Dorsey and Dilts 1981; Hunter and Elam 1957). Beecher and Friz may also have collaborated on the design of Catonsville Presbyterian Church in 1921, although Beecher's obituary suggests he designed it independently (Wollon 1997; *Baltimore Sun* 1963). The only other building Beecher is specifically identified as having designed while practicing independently was the Office of the Motor Vehicle Commissioner in Baltimore (*Baltimore Sun* 1963). Independently or while associated with others, he also designed the Maryland Savings



## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 8/Significance

Page 8.4

Bank Building in Baltimore and Hidden Waters, a house now owned by the University of Maryland (Wollon 1997).

When Beecher and Friz's association ended is not known and the dates of his independent practice have not been identified. Prior to 1933 he was for a time a staff architect with the firm of Joseph Evans Sperry. While with Sperry, he designed the Emerson Hotel in Baltimore and the Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering buildings on the Homewood grounds of Johns Hopkins University (*Baltimore Evening Sun* 1933).

Beecher's career shifted from the private to public sector in the early 1930s. Between 1934 and 1946 he worked for the Baltimore office of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), leaving as its chief architect. While with the office, he reportedly reviewed the plans of thousands of FHA-insured houses erected throughout Maryland and Virginia's Eastern Shore. Upon leaving FHA he served as a consultant on large-scale housing projects. A promotional pamphlet produced around the time he left the agency, titled "Venti-Lite Homes: The Streamline Dwelling of the Future," touts the benefits of a type of subdivision and housing complex he had apparently designed, in part to conform with zoning laws. Whether any Venti-Lite complexes were ever constructed is not known. In 1950 Beecher retired and in 1963, at the age of 85, he died in Annandale, Virginia (*Baltimore Sun* 1963).

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 9/Major Bibliographical References

Page 9.1

Anonymous

[c.1946] "Venti-Lite Homes: The Streamline Dwelling of the Future." Promotional pamphlet on Venti-Lite Homes located in the vertical files of the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Public Library, Baltimore.

[late 1920s] "Hunting Ridge." Promotional pamphlet on the Hunting Ridge development located in the vertical files of the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Public Library, Baltimore.

*Baltimore Evening Sun*

1933 Untitled short article on William Gordon Beecher in *Baltimore Evening Sun*, September 6, 1933, located in the biographical card files of the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Public Library, Baltimore.

*Baltimore Sun*

1963 Obituary of William Gordon Beecher in *Baltimore Sun*, January 28, 1963, located in the biographical card files of the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Public Library, Baltimore.

1942 "Friz, Architect, Dies in Hospital." *Baltimore Sun*, November 23, 1942. Photocopy of obituary of Clyde N. Friz, located in vertical files of Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Public Library, Baltimore.

Beecher, William Gordon

1925 Complete drawings for School No. 232, located at the offices of the Baltimore Department of Education, Baltimore.

Bureau of Research, Baltimore City Public Schools

[c.1963] *School Plant Directory*. Volume 2. Bureau of Research, Baltimore City Public Schools, Baltimore. Located in the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Public Library, Baltimore.

Dorsey, John, and James D. Dilts

1981 *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. Second edition. Tidewater Publications, Centreville, Maryland.

Harrison, David

1954 Complete drawings for addition to School No. 232, located at the offices of the Baltimore Department of Education, Baltimore.

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

Baltimore City

Section 9/Major Bibliographical References

Page 9.2

Hester, Bob

1997        Personal communication with Hester of BCI Contractors, on April 8, 1997, at the construction site of Jefferson Elementary School.

Hunter, Wilbur H., Jr., and Charles H. Elam

1957        *Century of Baltimore Architecture: An Illustrated Guide to Buildings Designed by the Members of the Baltimore Chapter, A.I.A.*. The Peale Museum, [Baltimore].

Kurtze, Peter E., and Marcia M. Miller

1990        "(Draft) Baltimore City School Architecture, 1829-1941." Draft of historical context prepared for the Office of Research, Survey and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust. Located at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Miscellaneous engineering drawings, 1972-1993, for School No. 232, located at the offices of the Baltimore Department of Education, Baltimore.

Qodesh Engineering Services, Inc.

1993        "Educational Facility Program, Baltimore City Public Schools, Division of Facilities Management, Thomas Jefferson Elementary School, School #232." Educational facility assessment booklet located at the offices of the Baltimore Department of Education, Baltimore.

Ryan, Roderick N.

1993        *West Baltimore Neighborhoods: Sketches of Their History, 1840-1960*. Institute for Publications Design, University of Baltimore Press, Baltimore.

Sanborn Map Company

1928a        "Insurance Maps of Baltimore, Maryland." Volume Eight.

1928b        "Insurance Maps of Baltimore, Maryland." Volume Eight. 1932 revision.

Wollon, Jim

1977        Personal communication on April 9, 1997, with Wollon of the Historic Architects Roundtable of the Baltimore Architectural Foundation.

**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Continuation Sheet**

B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School  
Baltimore City

Maryland Historic Preservation Plan Historic Contexts:

*Geographic Organization:* Piedmont

*Chronological/Development Periods:* Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930; Modern Period, 1930-Present

*Historic Period Themes:* Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning;  
Social/Educational/Cultural

*Resource Types:* School



# "Thomas Jefferson Elementary School Educational Facility Program"

BALTIMORE CITY  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
DIVISION OF PHYSICAL PLANNING  
1000 N. FREDERICK STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21201

THOMAS JEFFERSON  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
600 DRYDEN DRIVE  
BALTIMORE, MD 21201  
SITE PLAN  
AS INDICATED

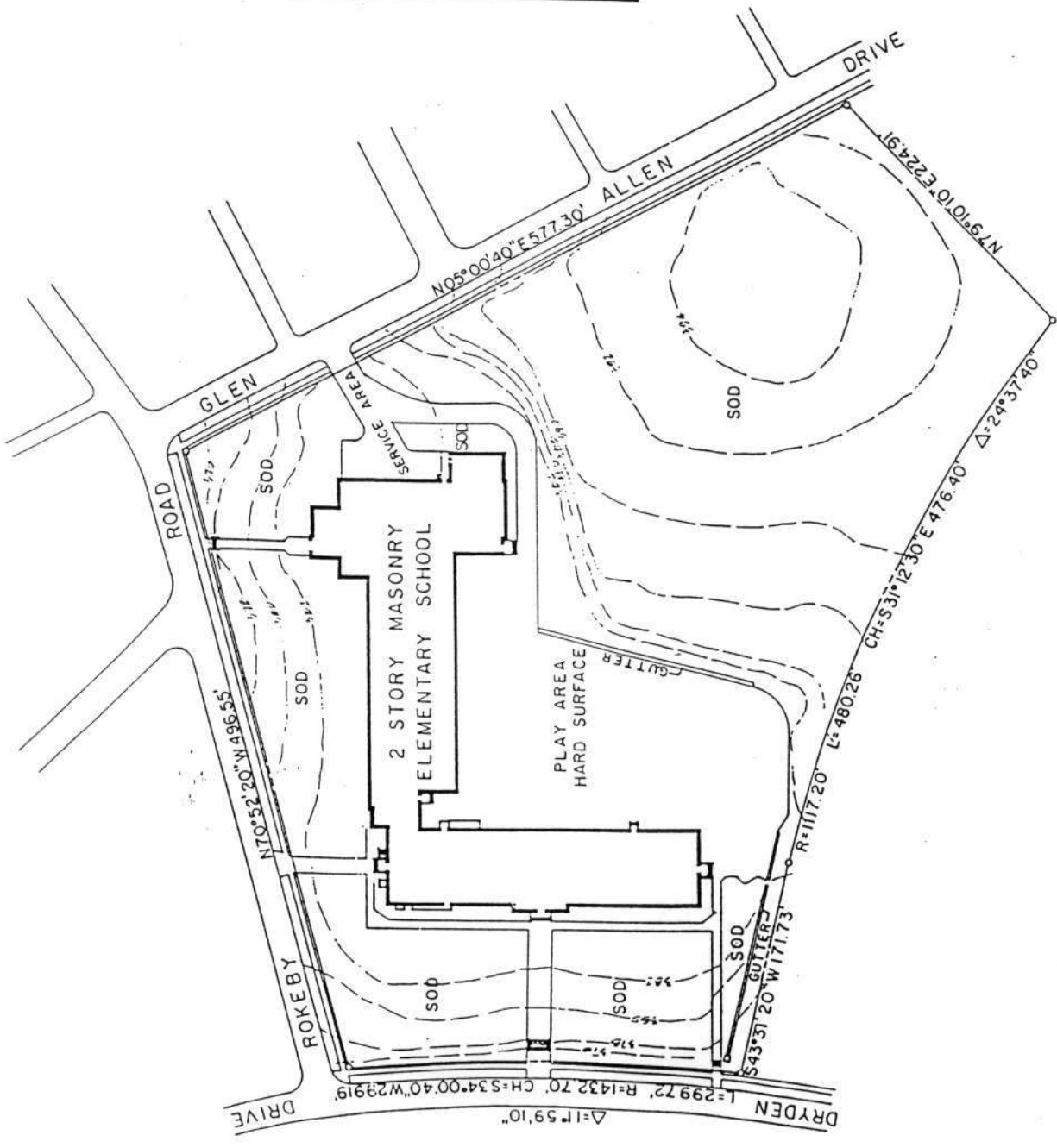
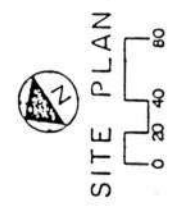
232

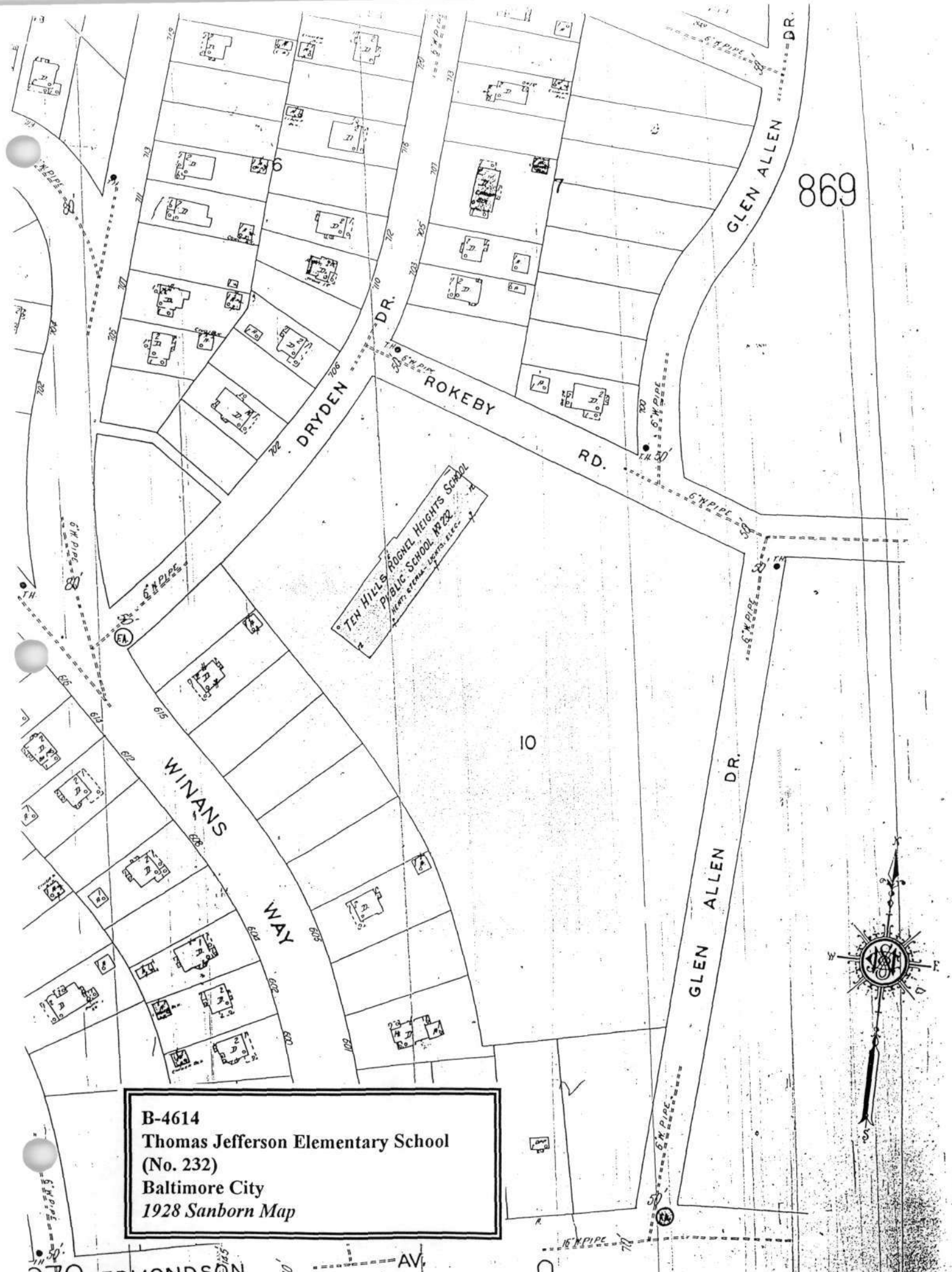
DATE: 11-28-83

BY: J. HENLEY

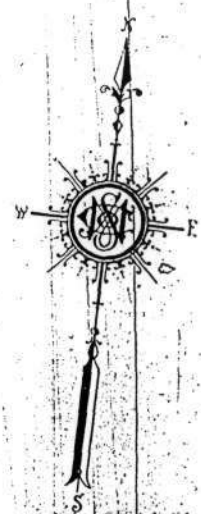
CURTIS LANTZ J. HENLEY  
E.L. SAVAGE E.L. SAVAGE

B-4614  
Thomas Jefferson Elementary School  
(No. 232)  
Baltimore City  
Resource Boundary Map

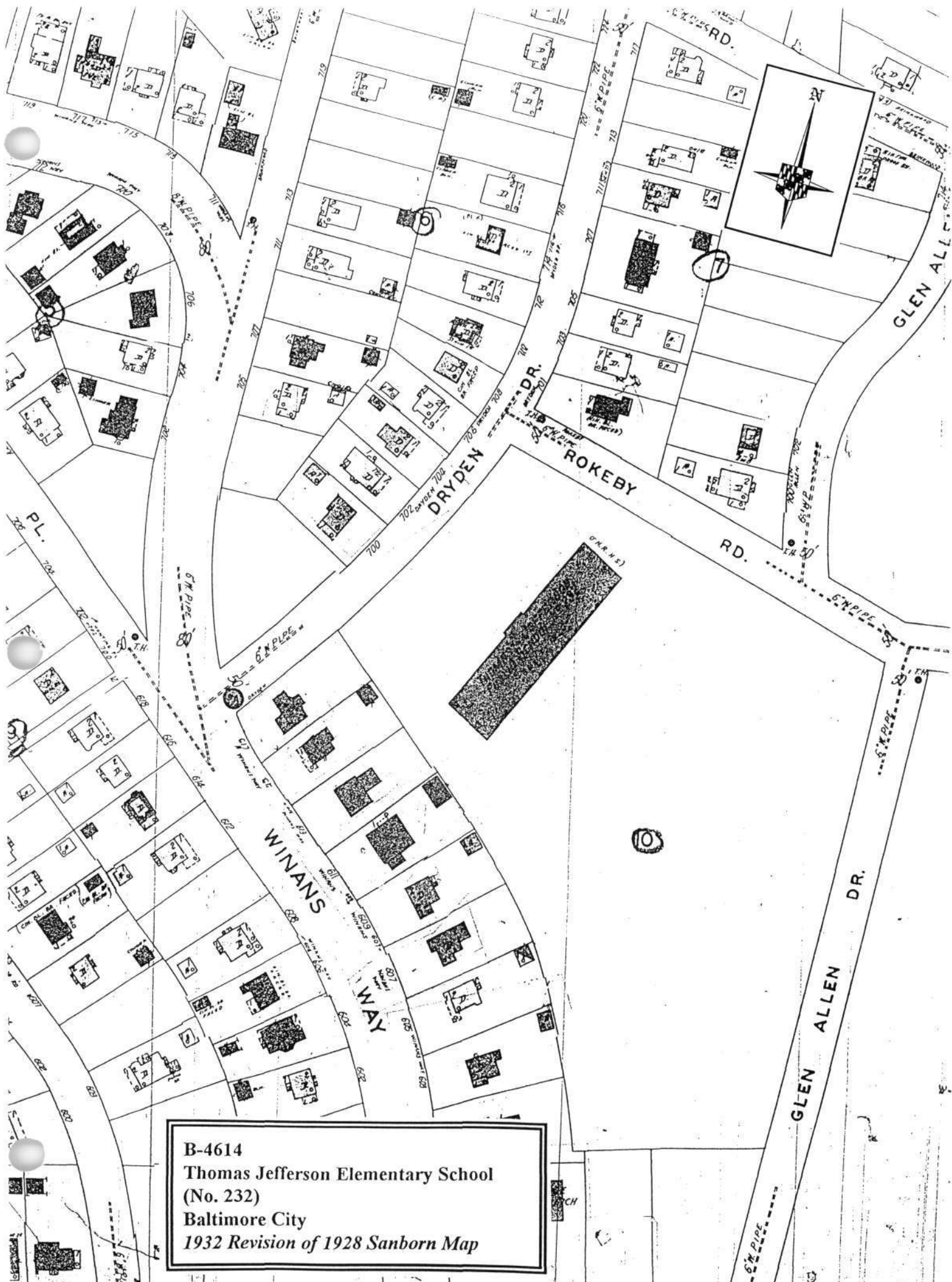




B-4614  
Thomas Jefferson Elementary School  
(No. 232)  
Baltimore City  
1928 Sanborn Map







B-4614  
Thomas Jefferson Elementary School  
(No. 232)  
Baltimore City  
1932 Revision of 1928 Sanborn Map



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson Elementary School  
(No. 232)

Baltimore City

Baltimore West Quadrangle



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School/#232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - NW front facade  
and 1954 addition - NE elevation

1 of 13





B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

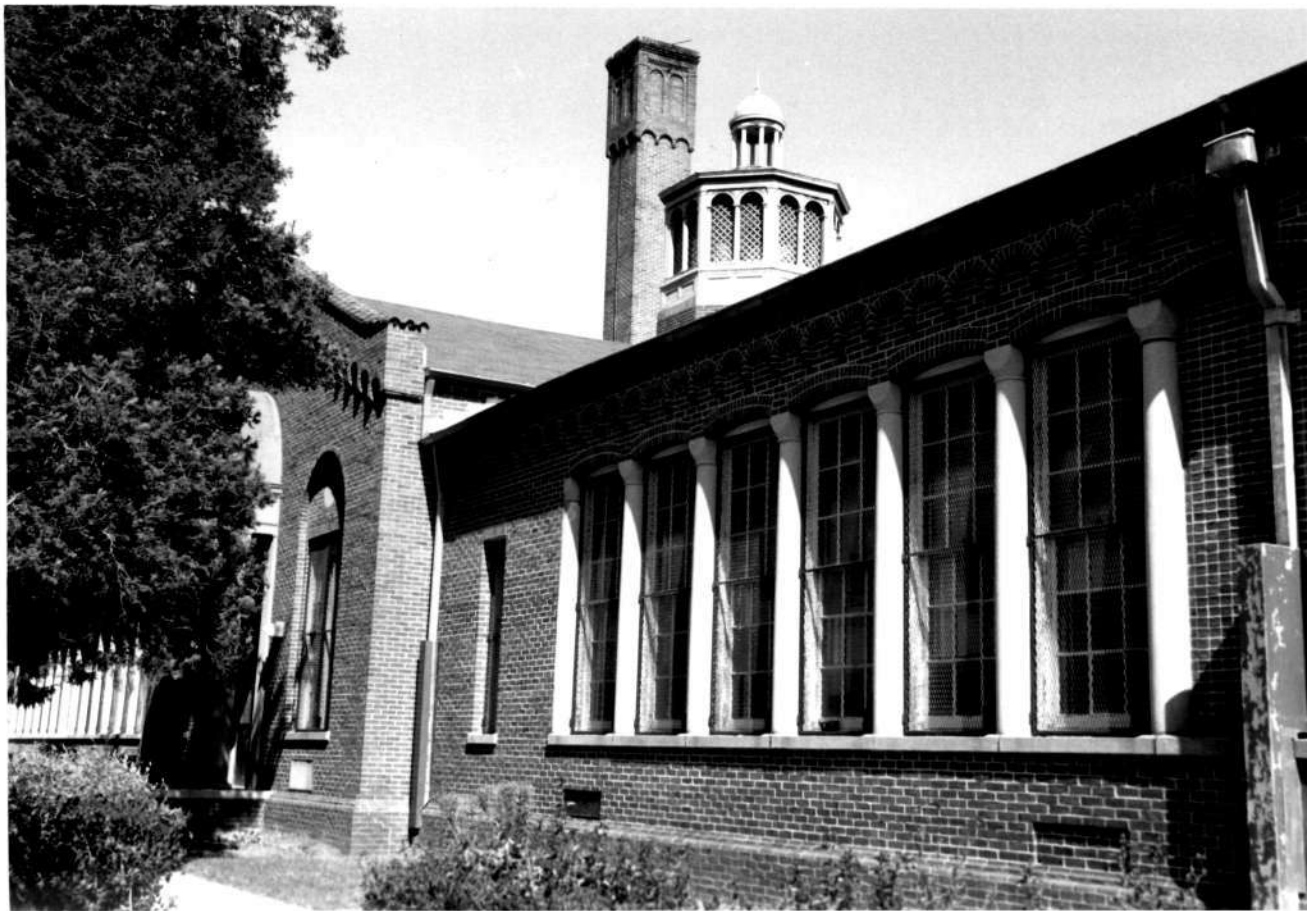
6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - NW front facade

2 of 13





B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - NW front facade, detail

3 of 13



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: VICS Greiner, Inc.  
6200 Falls of Neuse Rd  
Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - NW front facade, entry

4 of 13





B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27612

1925 block - SE rear elevation

5 of 13



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School/ #232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - corridor

6 of 13



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - classroom

7 of 13

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BY X000





B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / #232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer : Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location : URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd

Raleigh, NC 27609

1925 block - classroom

8 of 13



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / #232  
Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.  
6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.  
Raleigh, NC 27609

1954 addition - SW elevation

9 of 13





B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / #232  
Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvil Brown  
4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.  
6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.  
Raleigh, NC 27609

1954 addition - NE elevation  
10 of 13



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvle Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1954 addition - classroom

11 of 13



B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvyn Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1959 addition - corridor

12 of 13





B-4614

Thomas Jefferson School / # 232

Baltimore City, MD

Photographer: Marvin Brown

4/97

Neg. location: URS Greiner, Inc.

6200 Falls of Neuse Rd.

Raleigh, NC 27609

1954 addition - auditorium/gymnasium

13 of 13